

1866.

Successor to
1865.

HAS MADE ITS
APPEARANCE,

And all should commence with the

NEW YEAR

TO DO SOME GOOD.

Sonder & Carpenter

Have Resolved to

WORK FOR THE INTERESTS

of their

NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS,

By Watching the

Markets Closely,

And Take Advantage

of the

FLUCTUATION

IN PRICES,

Which have become so prevalent.

STUDY WELL

YOUR INTEREST

And Buy your Goods

—OF—

Sonder & Carpenter

And save the percentage that

Other Merchants

Must necessarily pay the

JOBBER.

We get OUR

Goods from First Hands,

Which Enables

Us to Sell Them Below

Regular Prices.

Come and see for Yourself

Opposite the Court House,

Sonder & Carpenter.

Jan 11, 1866. 13—tf.

1866. GRAND CLOSING OUT

SALE!

COMMENCING THIS DAY

February 1st, 1866.

—OF—

R. W. SHAWHAN,

SELLING OUT

AT AND BELOW COST!

Great SALE OF DRY GOODS.

Hats, Caps,

BOOTS & SHOES,

EVERYBODY invited to come and buy

freely, while this rare, unequalled and

never to be repeated opportunity offers to

supply you with

GOODS CHEAPER

than they can be bought elsewhere in

ANY KNOWN MARKET IN

America. Having determined to quit

the Mercantile business as soon as the

Goods on hand can be sold, I take this

occasion to say to all my numerous friends

and customers and the entire public, who

have patronized me so liberally in the

past, that I return them my sincere

thanks, and now extend this broad invita-

tion to all the people of Tiffin city,

Seneca, and adjoining counties, to call

and secure from these

LAST AND BEST

—OF—

ALL BARGAINS,

—ever before offered—all the goods you

may need for present and future use. No

such chance for bargains will at all like-

ly ever be offered again.

R. W. SHAWHAN,

No. 4, Shawhan's Block.

Tiffin, Ohio.

The rooms now occupied by me are

or rent. Possession given on the first

day of April next.

R. W. SHAWHAN.

Feb. 1, 1866. 16—

Still THEY COME!

Another Large Stock

—OF—

NEW GOODS!

Just received at

G. K. BROWN & CO'S.

NEW CASH STORE.

They have on hand one of the largest

and most complete stock of

DRY GOODS

ever exhibited in this market; and one

worthy the examination of every

MAN, WOMAN

—AND—

CHILD.

OUR MOTTO IS

Quick Sales,

Small Profits,

Ready Pay.

THOSE WISHING TO BUY

WILL PLEASE

CALL AND SATISFY THEM-

SELVES, AS WE DO

NOT INTEND TO BE UNDFR-

SOLD BY

Jew or Gentile,

Respectfully,

G. K. Brown & Co.

Jan. 4, 1866. 12—6mo.

DRY GOODS

At Cost!

On and after

MONDAY, February 5th,

CONDIT, HAMILTON, & CO.

Will offer their

Entire Stock

—OF—

DRY GOODS

At Cost!

For 30 Days.

This will

BE A RARE CHANCE

To obtain

DRY GOODS

Political.

LAW OF TREASON—

SPEECH

HON. WILLIAM LAWRENCE,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

The House being in a Committee

of Whole on the state of the

Union—

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I would not con-

sume the time of the House upon a

subject to which our attention has

been invited by the President in

his message but for the fact that as

yet, it has received no consideration

at our hands. Whatever of law

may be necessary to enable the

courts to perform their appropriate

functions in civil and criminal

cases, and whatever of congressional

action may be requisite to bring

military offenders to justice, it is

the duty of Congress in the consti-

tutional forms to provide.

I propose now, as briefly as I

can, to vindicate the policy of the

Government in relation to the trial

and punishment of traitors, so

that "with malice toward none

and charity for all, with firmness

in the right, as God gives us to see

the right," the nation, in the exer-

cise of clemency, may yet demon-

strate its power and its purpose to

do justice. That policy was in-

duced by resolutions I had the

honor to introduce on the 20th of

December, and is in brief this:

That some of the great conspirators

and who inaugurated the rebellion, and

of those most conspicuous in con-

ducting hostilities, should be tried

in the civil courts for treason and

be punished as traitors; and that

the House being in a Committee

of Whole on the state of the

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be punished as traitors; and that

the House being in a Committee

of Whole on the state of the

Union—

New York, Nelson J., with Ship-

man, J. concurring, said:

"It is claimed that the confeder-

ate States is a government at

least de facto, and entitled to the

rights and privileges that belong

to a sovereign and independent

nation." "This

defense involves considerations

that do not belong to the courts,

questions which belong to the leg-

islative and executive departments;

and when decided by them the

courts follow the decision; and un-

til these departments have recog-

nized the existence of the new gov-

ernment, the courts are obliged to

regard the ancient state of things

as remaining unchanged."—*War-*

burton's Trial, 372.

In the prize cases, Mr. Justice

Grier, says:

"When the party in rebellion

occupy and hold, in a hostile

manner, a certain portion of ter-

ritory," "the

sovereign party treats them as in-

surgents, and rebels who owe al-

legiance, and should be punished

with death for treason."—*2 Black*

667, United States Supreme

Court.

And again the court say:

"Now it is a proposition never

doubted that the belligerent par-

ty who claims to be sovereign may

exercise both belligerent and sov-

ereign rights."—*4 Cranch*, 272;

Congressional Globe, Thirty-Sev-

enth Congress, second session, part

3, p. 2189, May 19, 1862; *Rose v*

Humley, 3 Cranch, 272, Marshall,

C. J., and Livingston, J., 288;

Cheviott v. Foussett, 3 Binney,

shall be deemed treason or punis-

ed as such; but in case of war be-

ing levied by one or more of the

States against the United States,

the conduct of each party toward

the other, and their adherents re-

spectively, shall be regulated by

the laws of war and of nations."

But Luther Martin, in his report

to the Maryland Legislature, said:

"This provision was not adopt-

ed, and the consequence is, that

the State and every one of its citi-

zens who acts under its authority

(in making war upon the Govern-

ment of the nation) are guilty of a

direct act of treason."—*Elliot's*

Debates, vol. 1, page 382.

All who voluntarily engage, then

in a civil war, and who may not be

included in amnesty or pardon, are

liable to suffer the penalties of trea-

son by civil sentence.

NATIONAL COURTS MAY BE HELD IN

REBEL STATES.

I pass on to consider the objec-

tion that there is no legally exist-

ing "State" in which civil trials

can be had. We have high au-

thority for saying that Davis can

be tried in Ohio, Kentucky, Mary-

land and Pennsylvania, in all which

he levied war. A noble elemen-

ary writer has summed up, as the

result of the authorities, the law

in these words:

"That when war is actually lev-

ied by an assemblage of men, in a

posture of war for a reasonable

object, any one who, being leagued

in the general conspiracy, performs

any overt act constituting a part

in such fact action, or however

minute that part, is guilty as a prin-

cipal traitor."—*Burr's Trial by*